

EAST Search History

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	21	"1004664"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2007/12/03 11:14
L2	2	"5972337".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2007/12/03 11:27
L3	284	discoidin and domain	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2007/12/03 11:27
L4	27	discoidin.ab. and domain	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2007/12/03 11:33
L5	3	(discoidin.ab. and domain) and (EGF domain) and SED1	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2007/12/03 11:34
L6	3	(discoidin.ab. and domain) and (EGF domain)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2007/12/03 11:34
L7	9	(discoidin.ab. and domain) and EGF	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2007/12/03 11:36

EAST Search History

L8	3	(discoidin.ab. and domain) and SED1	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2007/12/03 11:37
L9	5	(discoidin and domain) and SED1	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2007/12/03 11:38
L10	58	SED1	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	ADJ	ON	2007/12/03 11:39

10575816

File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1926-2007/Nov W4

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Set	Items	Description
?	s discoidin()	c
	415	DISCOIDIN
	1776863	C
	S1	' 2 DISCOIDIN()C
?	t s1/7/1-2	

1/7/1

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

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17912995 BIOSIS NO.: 200400283752

Identification of mouse sperm SED1, a bi-motif EGF repeat and discoidin-domain protein involved in sperm-egg binding

AUTHOR: Ensslin Michael A (Reprint); Shur Barry D

AUTHOR ADDRESS: Dept. of Cell Biology, Emory University School of Medicine, 615 Michael Street, Atlanta, GA, 30322, USA**USA

AUTHOR E-MAIL ADDRESS: mensslin@cellbio.emory.edu

JOURNAL: FASEB Journal 18 (4-5): pAbst. 759.2 2004 2004

MEDIUM: e-file

CONFERENCE/MEETING: FASEB Meeting on Experimental Biology: Translating the Genome Washington, District of Columbia, USA April 17-21, 2004; 20040417

SPONSOR: FASEB

ISSN: 0892-6638 (ISSN print)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Abstract

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Successful fertilization in mammals is dependent upon the species-specific recognition, adhesion and fusion between sperm and egg. Despite their fundamental importance, we still know little about the molecular basis underlying these events. Two sperm-egg recognition events have received the most attention; the initial adhesion between the sperm plasma membrane and the egg extracellular coat, or zona pellucida; and binding between membranes of the acrosome-reacted sperm and the egg plasma membrane. In this study we report the identification of SED1, a protein required for mouse sperm binding to the egg coat. SED1 is homologous to a small group of Secreted cell-matrix adhesive proteins that contain Notch-like EGF repeats and Discoidin/F5/8 type C domains. SED1 is expressed in the Golgi of spermatogenic cells and is secreted by the initial segment of the caput epididymis, resulting in SED1 localization on the sperm plasma membrane overlying the acrosome. SED1 binds specifically to the zona pellucida of unfertilized oocytes, but not to the zona of fertilized eggs. Recombinant SED1 and anti-SED1 antibodies competitively inhibit sperm-egg binding, as do truncated SED1 proteins containing a discoidin/C domain. SED1-null males are subfertile and their sperm are unable to bind to the egg coat in vitro. These studies illustrate that Notch-like EGF and discoidin/C domains, protein motifs that facilitate a range of cellular interactions, participate in gamete recognition as well.

10-17-03

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1/7/2

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

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17512324 BIOSIS NO.: 200300481043

Identification of mouse sperm SED1, a bimotif EGF repeat and discoidin-domain protein involved in sperm-egg binding.

AUTHOR: Ensslin Michael A; Shur Barry D (Reprint)

AUTHOR ADDRESS: Department of Cell Biology, Emory University School of Medicine, 615 Michael Street, Whitehead Biomedical Research Building, Room 405, Atlanta, GA, 30322, USA**USA

AUTHOR E-MAIL ADDRESS: barry@cellbio.emory.edu

JOURNAL: Cell 114 (4): p405-417 August 22, 2003 2003

MEDIUM: print

ISSN: 0092-8674

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: We report the identification of SED1, a protein required for mouse sperm binding to the egg zona pellucida. SED1 is homologous to a small group of secreted cell-matrix adhesive proteins that contain Notch-like EGF repeats and discoidin/F5/8 type C domains. SED1 is expressed in spermatogenic cells and is secreted by the initial segment of the caput epididymis, resulting in SED1 localization on the sperm plasma membrane overlying the acrosome. SED1 binds specifically to the zona pellucida of unfertilized oocytes, but not to the zona of fertilized eggs. Recombinant SED1 and anti-SED1 antibodies competitively inhibit sperm-egg binding, as do truncated SED1 proteins containing a %discoidin%/%C% domain. SED1 null males are subfertile and their sperm are unable to bind to the egg coat in vitro. These studies illustrate that Notch-like EGF and %discoidin%/%C% domains, protein motifs that facilitate a variety of cellular interactions, participate in gamete recognition as well.

? s discoidin and EGF and SED?

415 DISCOIDIN

25518 EGF

184218 SED?

S2 8 DISCOIDIN AND EGF AND SED?

? t s2/7/1-8

2/7/1

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

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0019570970 BIOSIS NO.: 200700230711

The %EGF% repeat and %discoidin% domain protein, %SED1%/MFG-E8, is required for mammary gland branching morphogenesis

AUTHOR: Ensslin Michael A; Shur Barry D (Reprint)

AUTHOR ADDRESS: Emory Univ, Sch Med, Dept Cell Biol, Atlanta, GA 30322 USA
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AUTHOR E-MAIL ADDRESS: barry@cellbio.emory.edu

JOURNAL: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America 104 (8): p2715-2720 FEB 20 2007 2007

ISSN: 0027-8424

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: %%SED1%%, also known as MFG-E8, is a secreted protein composed of two %%EGF%% repeats (the second of which contains an RGD motif) and two %%discoidin%%/Factor V/VIII C domains. %%SED1%% is expressed by a wide range of cell types, where it participates in diverse cellular interactions, such as sperm binding to the egg coat and macrophage recognition of apoptotic lymphocytes. Although %%SED1%% was originally identified as a milk protein, its function in the mammary gland remains unclear; suggested functions include inhibition of viral infection and clearance of apoptotic cells during mammary gland involution. We report here that %%SED1%% has an unexpected obligatory role during mammary gland development. Unlike that seen in WT glands, %%SED1%%-null glands show severely reduced branching from epithelial ducts and from terminal end buds, which are thin and poorly developed. %%SED1%% is expressed by both luminal and myoepithelial cells in the developing epithelial duct, and binds to $\alpha(v)$ integrin receptors on myoepithelial cells leading to MAPK activation and cell proliferation. The absence of %%SED1%% leads to greatly reduced levels of activated MAPK and a concomitant reduction in cell proliferation and branching throughout the epithelial tree. These results suggest that %%SED1%% contributes, at least partly, to the intercellular signaling between luminal and myoepithelial cells that is required for branching morphogenesis.

2/7/2

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19352270 BIOSIS NO.: 200700012011

What factors mediate sperm pairing in monodelphis domestica?

AUTHOR: Cruz Yolanda P (Reprint); Sasaki Mark M; Chock Atley; Perloff Emily
; Bedzra Edo S; Pokusa Jacqueline E

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JOURNAL: Developmental Biology 295 (1): p465 JUL 1 2006 2006

CONFERENCE/MEETING: 65th Annual Meeting of the
Society-for-Developmental-Biology Ann Arbor, MI, USA June 17 -21, 2006;
20060617

SPONSOR: Soc Dev Biol

ISSN: 0012-1606

DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Abstract

RECORD TYPE: Citation

LANGUAGE: English

2/7/3

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

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19234072 BIOSIS NO.: 200600579467

Accelerated evolution and loss of a domain of the sperm-egg-binding protein
%%SED1%% in ancestral primates

AUTHOR: Podlaha Ondrej (Reprint); Webb David M; Zhang Jianzhi

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JOURNAL: Molecular Biology and Evolution 23 (10): p1828-1831 OCT 2006 2006

ISSN: 0737-4038
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Proteins involved in sperm-egg binding have been shown to evolve rapidly in several groups of invertebrates and vertebrates. Mammalian **SED1** (secreted protein containing N-terminal Notch-like type II epidermal growth factor (**EGF**) repeats and C-terminal **discoidin**/F5/8 C domains) is a recently identified sperm surface protein that binds the egg zona pellucida and facilitates sperm-egg adhesion. **SED1**-null male mice are subfertile. Here we examine the **SED1** gene from 11 mammalian species and provide evidence that it underwent accelerated evolution in ancestral primates, most likely driven by positive selection. Specifically, the intensity of the positive selection across various protein domains of **SED1** was heterogeneous. Although one of the 2 Notch-like **EGF** domains, which mediate protein-protein binding, was lost in primate **SED1**, the second **EGF** domain evolved under strong positive selection favoring polar to nonpolar amino acid replacements. By contrast, the 2 **discoidin**/F5/8 type C domains, which are involved in protein-cell membrane binding, do not show definite signs of positive selection. The structural modification and occurrence of directional selection in ancestral primates but not any other lineage suggest that the function of **SED1** may have changed during primate evolution. These results reveal a different evolutionary pattern of **SED1** from that of many other sperm-egg-binding proteins, which often show diversifying selection occurring in multiple lineages.

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19130258 BIOSIS NO.: 200600475653
Identification of novel gamete receptors that mediate sperm adhesion to the egg coat
AUTHOR: Shur Barry D (Reprint); Rodeheffer Carey; Ensslin Michael A; Lyng Robert; Raymond Adam
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Emory Univ, Sch Med, Dept Cell Biol, 615 Michael St, Atlanta, GA 30322 USA**USA
AUTHOR E-MAIL ADDRESS: barry@cellbio.emory.edu
JOURNAL: Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology 250 (1-2): p137-148 MAY 16 2006 2006
ISSN: 0303-7207
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Mammalian fertilization is initiated by the species-specific binding of sperm to the zona pellucida, or egg coat. Earlier studies suggested that sperm-egg adhesion in mouse is mediated by the binding of beta 1,4-galactosyltransferase-I (GalT) on the sperm surface to specific glycoside ligands on the egg coat glycoprotein, ZP3. Binding of multiple ZP3 oligosaccharides induces GalT aggregation, triggering a pertussis toxin-sensitive G-protein cascade leading to induction of the acrosome reaction. Consistent with this, sperm bearing targeted deletions in GalT

are unable to bind ZP3 nor undergo ZP3-dependent acrosomal exocytosis; however, GalT-null sperm are still able to bind to the egg coat. This indicates that sperm-egg binding requires at least two independent binding mechanisms: a GalT-ZP3-independent event that mediates initial adhesion, followed by a GalT-ZP3 interaction that facilitates acrosomal exocytosis. During the past few years, novel GalT-ZP3-independent gamete receptors have been identified that appear to participate in initial gamete adhesion. On such receptor is **%%SED1%%**, an **%%EGF%%** repeat and **%%discoidin%%** domain protein that coats sperm as they traverse through the epididymis, and which is required for sperm to bind the egg coat. Similarly, a novel egg coat ligand is present on ovulated oocytes, but not on ovarian eggs, and which also appears to function in initial sperm binding. The identification of novel gamete receptors that are required for sperm-egg binding opens up new avenues for the development of specific contraceptive strategies. (c) 2005 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

2/7/5

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

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18108491 BIOSIS NO.: 200500015556

%%SED1%% function during mammalian sperm-egg adhesion

AUTHOR: Shur Barry D (Reprint); Ensslin Michael A; Rodeheffer Carey

AUTHOR ADDRESS: Sch MedDept Cell Biol, Emory Univ, Whitehead Biomed Res
Bldg, 615 Michael St, Atlanta, GA, 30322, USA**USA

AUTHOR E-MAIL ADDRESS: barry@cellbio.emory.edu

JOURNAL: Current Opinion in Cell Biology 16 (5): p477-485 October 2004
2004

MEDIUM: print

ISSN: 0955-0674 (ISSN print)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Literature Review

RECORD TYPE: Citation

LANGUAGE: English

2/7/6

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

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17912995 BIOSIS NO.: 200400283752

Identification of mouse sperm **%%SED1%%**, a bi-motif **%%EGF%%** repeat and **%%discoidin%%**-domain protein involved in sperm-egg binding

AUTHOR: Ensslin Michael A (Reprint); Shur Barry D

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615 Michael Street, Atlanta, GA, 30322, USA**USA

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JOURNAL: FASEB Journal 18 (4-5): pAbst. 759.2 2004 2004

MEDIUM: e-file

CONFERENCE/MEETING: FASEB Meeting on Experimental Biology: Translating the
Genome Washington, District of Columbia, USA April 17-21, 2004; 20040417

SPONSOR: FASEB

ISSN: 0892-6638 (ISSN print)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Abstract

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Successful fertilization in mammals is dependent upon the species-specific recognition, adhesion and fusion between sperm and egg. Despite their fundamental importance, we still know little about the molecular basis underlying these events. Two sperm-egg recognition events have received the most attention; the initial adhesion between the sperm plasma membrane and the egg extracellular coat, or zona pellucida; and binding between membranes of the acrosome-reacted sperm and the egg plasma membrane. In this study we report the identification of **SED1**, a protein required for mouse sperm binding to the egg coat. **SED1** is homologous to a small group of Secreted cell-matrix adhesive proteins that contain Notch-like **EGF** repeats and **Discoidin**/F5/8 type C domains. **SED1** is expressed in the Golgi of spermatogenic cells and is secreted by the initial segment of the caput epididymis, resulting in **SED1** localization on the sperm plasma membrane overlying the acrosome. **SED1** binds specifically to the zona pellucida of unfertilized oocytes, but not to the zona of fertilized eggs. Recombinant **SED1** and anti-**SED1** antibodies competitively inhibit sperm-egg binding, as do truncated **SED1** proteins containing a **discoidin**/C domain. **SED1**-null males are subfertile and their sperm are unable to bind to the egg coat in vitro. These studies illustrate that Notch-like **EGF** and **discoidin**/C domains, protein motifs that facilitate a range of cellular interactions, participate in gamete recognition as well.

2/7/7

DIALOG(R) File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

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17512324 BIOSIS NO.: 200300481043

Identification of mouse sperm **SED1**, a bimotif **EGF** repeat and **discoidin**-domain protein involved in sperm-egg binding.

AUTHOR: Ensslin Michael A; Shur Barry D (Reprint)

AUTHOR ADDRESS: Department of Cell Biology, Emory University School of Medicine, 615 Michael Street, Whitehead Biomedical Research Building, Room 405, Atlanta, GA, 30322, USA**USA

AUTHOR E-MAIL ADDRESS: barry@cellbio.emory.edu

JOURNAL: Cell 114 (4): p405-417 August 22, 2003 2003

MEDIUM: print

ISSN: 0092-8674

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: We report the identification of **SED1**, a protein required for mouse sperm binding to the egg zona pellucida. **SED1** is homologous to a small group of secreted cell-matrix adhesive proteins that contain Notch-like **EGF** repeats and **discoidin**/F5/8 type C domains. **SED1** is expressed in spermatogenic cells and is secreted by the initial segment of the caput epididymis, resulting in **SED1** localization on the sperm plasma membrane overlying the acrosome. **SED1** binds specifically to the zona pellucida of unfertilized oocytes, but not to the zona of fertilized eggs. Recombinant **SED1** and anti-**SED1** antibodies competitively inhibit sperm-egg binding, as do truncated **SED1** proteins containing a **discoidin**/C domain. **SED1** null males are subfertile and their sperm are unable

to bind to the egg coat in vitro. These studies illustrate that Notch-like %EGF% and %discoidin%/C domains, protein motifs that facilitate a variety of cellular interactions, participate in gamete recognition as well.

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DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

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16622321 BIOSIS NO.: 200200215832

Secretion of a peripheral membrane protein, MFG-E8, as a complex with membrane vesicles. A possible role in membrane secretion

AUTHOR: Oshima Kenji; Aoki Naohito; Kato Takeo; Kitajima Ken; Matsuda Tsukasa (Reprint)

AUTHOR ADDRESS: Department of Applied Molecular Biosciences, Graduate School of Bioagricultural Sciences, Nagoya University, Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya, 464-8601, Japan**Japan

JOURNAL: European Journal of Biochemistry 269 (4): p1209-1218 February, 2002 2002

MEDIUM: print

ISSN: 0014-2956

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: MFG-E8 (milk fat globule-%EGF% factor 8) is a peripheral membrane glycoprotein, which is expressed abundantly in lactating mammary glands and is secreted in association with fat globules. This protein consists of two-repeated %EGF%-like domains, a mucin-like domain and two-repeated %discoidin%-like domains (C-domains), and contains an integrin-binding motif (RGD sequence) in the %EGF%-like domain. To clarify the role of each domain on the peripheral association with the cell membrane, several domain-deletion mutants of MFG-E8 were expressed in COS-7 cells. The immunofluorescent staining of intracellular and cell-surface proteins and biochemical analyses of cell-surface-biotinylated and secreted proteins demonstrated that both of the two C-domains were required for the membrane association. During the course of these studies for domain functions, MFG-E8, but not C-domain deletion mutants, was shown to be secreted as membrane vesicle complexes. By size-exclusion chromatography and ultracentrifugation analyses, the complexes were characterized to have a high-molecular mass, low density and higher %sedimentation% velocity and to be detergent-sensitive. Not only such a exogenously expressed MFG-E8 but also that endogenously expressed in a mammary epithelial cell line, COMMA-1D, was secreted as the membrane vesicle-like complex. Scanning electron microscopic analyses revealed that MFG-E8 was secreted into the culture medium in association with small membrane vesicles with a size from 100 to 200 nm in diameter. Furthermore, the expression of MFG-E8 increased the number of these membrane vesicle secreted into the culture medium. These results suggest a possible role of MFG-E8 in the membrane vesicle secretion, such as budding or shedding of plasma membrane (micro-vesicles) and exocytosis of endocytic multivesicular bodies (exosomes).

? s discoidin and SED?

415 DISCOIDIN

184218 SED?

S3 12 DISCOIDIN AND SED?

? s s3 not s2

12 S3

8 S2

S4

4 S3 NOT S2

? t s4/7/1-4

4/7/1

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

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18343838 BIOSIS NO.: 200510038338

RS1, a %discoidin% domain-containing retinal cell adhesion protein associated with X-linked retinoschisis, exists as a novel disulfide-linked octamer

AUTHOR: Wu Winco W H; Wong Julie P; Kast Juergen; Molday Robert S (Reprint)

AUTHOR ADDRESS: Univ British Columbia, Dept Biochem, 2222 Hlth Sci Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z3, Canada**Canada

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JOURNAL: Journal of Biological Chemistry 280 (11): p10721-10730 MAR 18 05 2005

ISSN: 0021-9258

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: RS1, also known as retinoschisin, is an extracellular protein that plays a crucial role in the cellular organization of the retina. Mutations in RS1 are responsible for X-linked retinoschisis, a common, early-onset macular degeneration in males that results in a splitting of the inner layers of the retina and severe loss in vision. RS1 is assembled and secreted from photoreceptors and bipolar cells as a homo-oligomeric protein complex. Each subunit consists of a 157-amino acid %discoidin% domain flanked by two small segments of 39 and 5 amino acids. To begin to understand how the structure of RS1 relates to its role in retinal cell adhesion and X-linked retinoschisis, we have determined the subunit organization and disulfide bonding pattern of RS1 by SDS gel electrophoresis, velocity %sedimentation%, and mass spectrometry. Our results indicate that RS1 exists as a novel octamer in which the eight subunits are joined together by Cys(59)-Cys(223) intermolecular disulfide bonds. Subunits within the octamer are further organized into dimers mediated by Cys(40)-Cys(40) bonds. These cysteines lie just outside the %discoidin% domain indicating that these flanking segments primarily function in the octamerization of RS1. Within the %discoidin% domain, two cysteine pairs (Cys(63)-Cys(219) and Cys(110)-Cys(142)) form intramolecular disulfide bonds that are important in protein folding, and one cysteine (Cys(83)) exists in its reduced state. Because mutations that disrupt subunit assembly cause X-linked retinoschisis, the assembly of RS1 into a disulfide-linked homo-octamer appears to be critical for its function as a retinal cell adhesion protein.

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17745317 BIOSIS NO.: 200400116074

Dd-STATb, a Dictyostelium STAT protein with a highly aberrant SH2 domain, functions as a regulator of gene expression during growth and early development.

AUTHOR: Zhukovskaya Natasha V; Fukuzawa Masashi; Tsujioka Masatsune; Jermyn Keith A; Kawata Takefumi; Abe Tomoaki; Zvelebil Marketa; Williams Jeffrey G

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JOURNAL: Development (Cambridge) 131 (2): p447-458 January 2004 2004

MEDIUM: print

ISSN: 0950-1991

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Dictyostelium, the only known non-metazoan organism to employ SH2 domain:phosphotyrosine signaling, possesses STATs (signal transducers and activators of transcription) and protein kinases with orthodox SH2 domains. Here, however, we describe a novel Dictyostelium STAT containing a remarkably divergent SH2 domain. Dd-STATb displays a 15 amino acid insertion in its SH2 domain and the conserved and essential arginine residue, which interacts with phosphotyrosine in all other known SH2 domains, is substituted by leucine. Despite these abnormalities, Dd-STATb is biologically functional. It has a subtle role in growth, so that Dd-STATb-null cells are gradually lost from the population when they are cocultured with parental cells, and microarray analysis identified several genes that are either underexpressed or overexpressed in the Dd-STATb null strain. The best characterised of these, *discoidin* 1, is a marker of the growth-development transition and it is overexpressed during growth and early development of Dd-STATb null cells. Dimerisation of STAT proteins occurs by mutual SH2 domain:phosphotyrosine interactions and dimerisation triggers STAT nuclear accumulation. Despite its aberrant SH2 domain, the Dd-STATb protein *sediments* at the size expected for a homodimer and it is constitutively enriched in the nucleus. Moreover, these properties are retained when the predicted site of tyrosine phosphorylation is substituted by phenylalanine. These observations suggest a non-canonical mode of activation of Dd-STATb that does not rely on orthodox SH2 domain:phosphotyrosine interactions.

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06577554 BIOSIS NO.: 198273081481

DIFFERENTIAL CELL COHESIVENESS EXPRESSED BY PRE SPORE AND PRE STALK CELLS OF DICTYOSTELIUM-DISCOIDEUM

AUTHOR: LAM T Y (Reprint); PICKERING G; GELTOSKY J; SIU C H

AUTHOR ADDRESS: BANTING AND BEST DEP OF MED RESEARCH, CH BEST INST, UNIV OF TORONTO, TORONTO, ONTARIO M5G 1L6**CANADA

JOURNAL: Differentiation 20 (1): p22-28 1981

ISSN: 0301-4681

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: Pseudoplasmodia of *D. discoideum* at the culmination stage were separated into 2 cell populations by *sedimentation* in a

discontinuous renografin gradient. The 2 lighter fractions (I and II) had enzymatic activities characteristic of the anterior prestalk cells, while the heaviest fraction (III) showed enzyme activities characteristic of the posterior prespore cells. Cell-cell adhesion among prespore cells is much more resistant to EDTA dissociation than 10-h cells and prestalk cells. Fab [antigen-binding] fragments prepared from antibodies directed against a specific cell surface glycoprotein gp150 were more effective in dissociating prespore cells than prestalk cells. Prespore cells contained an approx. 2-fold higher concentration of the endogenous carbohydrate binding protein discoidin-I than prestalk cells. These differences may account for the differential cohesiveness of these 2 cell populations and provide a basis for cell recognition and cell sorting at the slug stage.

4/7/4

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04867427 BIOSIS NO.: 197661033566

PALLIDIN PURIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF A CARBOHYDRATE BINDING
PROTEIN FROM POLYSPHONDYLUM-PALLIDUM IMPLICATED IN INTER CELLULAR
ADHESION

AUTHOR: SIMPSON D L; ROSEN S D; BARONDES S H

JOURNAL: Biochimica et Biophysica Acta 412 (1): p109-119 1975

ISSN: 0006-3002

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Citation

LANGUAGE: Unspecified

? s SED1 and motif

40 SED1

44758 MOTIF

S5

3 SED1 AND MOTIF

? t s5/7/1-3

5/7/1

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

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0019570970 BIOSIS NO.: 200700230711

The EGF repeat and discoidin domain protein, SED1/MFG-E8, is required
for mammary gland branching morphogenesis

AUTHOR: Ensslin Michael A; Shur Barry D (Reprint)

AUTHOR ADDRESS: Emory Univ, Sch Med, Dept Cell Biol, Atlanta, GA 30322 USA

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AUTHOR E-MAIL ADDRESS: barry@cellbio.emory.edu

JOURNAL: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United
States of America 104 (8): p2715-2720 FEB 20 2007 2007

ISSN: 0027-8424

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: SED1, also known as MFG-E8, is a secreted protein composed
of two EGF repeats (the second of which contains an RGD motif) and
two discoidin/Factor V/VIII C domains. SED1 is expressed by a wide
range of cell types, where it participates in diverse cellular

interactions, such as sperm binding to the egg coat and macrophage recognition of apoptotic lymphocytes. Although %SED1% was originally identified as a milk protein, its function in the mammary gland remains unclear; suggested functions include inhibition of viral infection and clearance of apoptotic cells during mammary gland involution. We report here that SEDI has an unexpected obligatory role during mammary gland development. Unlike that seen in WT glands, %SED1%-null glands show severely reduced branching from epithelial ducts and from terminal end buds, which are thin and poorly developed. %SED1% is expressed by both luminal and myoepithelial cells in the developing epithelial duct, and binds to alpha(v) integrin receptors on myoepithelial cells leading to MAPK activation and cell proliferation. The absence of %SED1% leads to greatly reduced levels of activated MAPK and a concomitant reduction in cell proliferation and branching throughout the epithelial tree. These results suggest that %SED1% contributes, at least partly, to the intercellular signaling between luminal and myoepithelial cells that is required for branching morphogenesis.

5/7/2

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

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18108491 BIOSIS NO.: 200500015556

%SED1% function during mammalian sperm-egg adhesion

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JOURNAL: Current Opinion in Cell Biology 16 (5): p477-485 October 2004

2004

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ISSN: 0955-0674 (ISSN print)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Literature Review

RECORD TYPE: Citation

LANGUAGE: English

5/7/3

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

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17912995 BIOSIS NO.: 200400283752

Identification of mouse sperm %SED1%, a bi-%motif% EGF repeat and discoidin-domain protein involved in sperm-egg binding

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JOURNAL: FASEB Journal 18 (4-5): pAbst. 759.2 2004 2004

MEDIUM: e-file

CONFERENCE/MEETING: FASEB Meeting on Experimental Biology: Translating the Genome Washington, District of Columbia, USA April 17-21, 2004; 20040417

SPONSOR: FASEB

ISSN: 0892-6638 (ISSN print)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Abstract

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Successful fertilization in mammals is dependent upon the species-specific recognition, adhesion and fusion between sperm and egg. Despite their fundamental importance, we still know little about the molecular basis underlying these events. Two sperm-egg recognition events have received the most attention; the initial adhesion between the sperm plasma membrane and the egg extracellular coat, or zona pellucida; and binding between membranes of the acrosome-reacted sperm and the egg plasma membrane. In this study we report the identification of **%%SED1%%**, a protein required for mouse sperm binding to the egg coat. **%%SED1%%** is homologous to a small group of Secreted cell-matrix adhesive proteins that contain Notch-like EGF repeats and Discoidin/F5/8 type C domains. **%%SED1%%** is expressed in the Golgi of spermatogenic cells and is secreted by the initial segment of the caput epididymis, resulting in **%%SED1%%** localization on the sperm plasma membrane overlying the acrosome. **%%SED1%%** binds specifically to the zona pellucida of unfertilized oocytes, but not to the zona of fertilized eggs. Recombinant **%%SED1%%** and anti-**%%SED1%%** antibodies competitively inhibit sperm-egg binding, as do truncated **%%SED1%%** proteins containing a discoidin/C domain. **%%SED1%%**-null males are subfertile and their sperm are unable to bind to the egg coat in vitro. These studies illustrate that Notch-like EGF and discoidin/C domains, protein motifs that facilitate a range of cellular interactions, participate in gamete recognition as well.

? s discoidin and ((MFG()E8) or MFGE8)

>>>"E8" does not exist

415 DISCOIDIN

594 MFG

0 E8

0 MFG(W)E8

14 MFGE8

S6

1 DISCOIDIN AND ((MFG()E8) OR MFGE8)

? t s6/7/1

6/7/1

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

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15721260 BIOSIS NO.: 200000439573

Identification of a stromal cell type characterized by the secretion of a soluble integrin-binding protein, MFG-E8, in mouse early gonadogenesis

AUTHOR: Kanai Yoshiakira (Reprint); Kanai-Azuma Masami; Tajima Youichi; Birk Ohad S; Hayashi Yoshihiro; Sanai Yutaka

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JOURNAL: Mechanisms of Development 96 (2): p223-227 September, 2000 2000

MEDIUM: print

ISSN: 0925-4773

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: **%%Mfge8%%** (milk fat globule-EGF-factor 8) encodes a soluble integrin-binding protein containing two Notch-like EGF domains and two **%%discoidin%%** domains. It mediates cell-to-cell interaction by binding to integrin alphavbeta3 via the RGD motif of its second EGF domain.

%%Mfge8%% was first expressed at 10.0 dpc in cells of the coelomic epithelium covering the mesonephros, and at 10.5 dpc %%Mfge8%%-expressing cells were found in the mesenchyme underneath the coelomic epithelium of the genital ridges. At 11.5-12.5 dpc, %%Mfge8%% expressing cells were found in the stromal tissues subjacent to the coelomic epithelium that envelop the fetal gonad of both sexes. MFG-E8 protein was accumulated extracellularly in the interstitial tissues at the boundary of the mesonephros and the genital ridges. A comparison of the expression domains of %%Mfge8%% and several gene markers showed that %%Mfge8%% expression did not significantly overlap with the expression domain of Wt1 or Emx2, but partially with that of Lhx9 in 11.5-day XY gonads. Comparison of the expression pattern of %%Mfge8%% with that of Hsd3betal in the 12.5-day testes revealed that the %%Mfge8%%-positive cells constitute a previously uncharacterized somatic cell type which is distinct from Sertoli cells, Leydig cells, peritubular myoid cells and the endothelial cells.

? ds

Set	Items	Description
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S3	12	DISCOIDIN AND SED?
S4	4	S3 NOT S2
S5	3	SED1 AND MOTIF
S6	1	DISCOIDIN AND ((MFG()E8) OR MFGE8)

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